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LETTER DATED 10 OCTOBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to convey to you the second report of the multinational force in Haiti, submitted to the Security Council in accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 940 (1994).

I would be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Madeleine K. ALBRIGHT

Annex

Second report of the multinational force in Haiti to the Security Council submitted pursuant to resolution 940 (1994)

On 31 July 1994 the Security Council adopted resolution 940 (1994), in paragraph 4 of which it authorized "Member States to form a multinational force under unified command and control and, in this framework, to use all necessary means to facilitate the departure from Haiti of the military leadership, consistent with the Governors Island Agreement, the prompt return of the legitimately elected President and the restoration of the legitimate authorities of the Government of Haiti, and to establish and maintain a secure and stable environment that will permit the implementation of the Governors Island Agreement, on the understanding that the cost of implementing this temporary operation will be borne by the participating Member States".

In paragraph 13 of the resolution the Security Council requested "the Member States acting in accordance with paragraph 4 ... to report to the Council at regular intervals, the first such report to be made not later than seven days following the deployment of the multinational force".

This is the second such report, summarizing the second and third weeks of multinational force operations in Haiti. It reports on the coalition's progress towards achieving the objectives laid out in paragraph 4 of resolution 940 (1994).

I. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

The operations of the multinational force continue, with the objective of establishing a secure and stable environment necessary to ensure the transition of government to legitimately elected leaders. Progress is being made in creating an environment in which Haitians no longer live in fear. The overall situation has been relatively quiet, with some incidents of violence among Haitians. While many challenges remain, the force has made enough progress towards establishing a secure and stable environment to allow it to drawn down from its peak of 21,000 troops. With further progress additional troops will be withdrawn.

Some 295 members of the CARICOM Battalion, the first non-United States troop contingent in the 28-nation multinational force, have arrived in Haiti and begun operations. They have relieved elements of the United States 10th Mountain Division and are providing security at the port in Port-au-Prince. A 1,050-man Bangladesh military force is now training in Puerto Rico in preparation for joining the multinational force in Haiti.

The strength of the international police monitors continues to increase; as at 8 October 1994, there were 286 deployed to Haiti. We expect another 53 police monitors to arrive in Haiti on 13 October, for a total of 339. Also by 13 October, additional national contingents of police monitors will have arrived

in Puerto Rico to undergo the three-day orientation course to prepare them for onward deployment to Haiti. The international police monitors have begun joint patrols with the Haitian armed forces.

The multinational force continues to search aggressively for and seize weapons caches, to protect public safety and to expand its presence in the countryside. Operations against the Front révolutionnaire pour l'avancement et le progrès en Haiti (FRAPH) and the attachés weakened them, netted arms caches, and were supported widely by the Haitian people. The departure from Haiti and resignation from the Haitian armed forces of Police Chief François, on 5 October 1994, undermines his networks in the country. However, the threat of violence against the multinational force remains.

The weapons control programme continues, including the buy-back programmes at redemption centres. To date, the multinational force has collected over 4,000 weapons of all types. At Cap Haitien, the force is moving to establish an interim public security force. If it proves successful the multinational force will extend this programme to other areas in the future. Reorganization of the Haitian armed forces has begun.

Most of the 60-person advance team of the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) has arrived and begun to coordinate with the multinational force on the transition from the force to UNMIH. Sixteen military observers are deployed with multinational force units.

II. ESTABLISHING A SECURE AND STABLE ENVIRONMENT

As the multinational force continues, substantial progress has been made in re-establishing democracy in Haiti. The Parliament has reopened and is functioning. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have passed an amnesty bill which authorizes President Aristide to grant amnesty to those who seized power in the 1991 coup. The legitimate Mayor of Port-au-Prince has returned to office. Radio/Television nationale is now in legitimate hands. Basic public services are returning; full electric power is being restored; the Port-au-Prince international airport is now open to civil flights.

The multinational force will continue civil affairs programmes in an effort to improve the quality of life for Haitians, thereby enhancing the stability of the political situation. Assessments are being conducted of road networks, water and electric power plants, hospitals and schools. Priority will be given to repair work. For example, at Gonaives the multi-functional team and the United States Agency for International Development Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) have completed an assessment of medical facilities. DART also coordinated with CARE to support its food distribution programme at Cap Haitien, including the main hospital.

The beginning of the school year is scheduled for next week. DART and the Civil Military Operations Centre are coordinating support for the CARE school feeding programme, scheduled to begin on the first day of school. CARE plans to feed over 100,000 students, 3,700 preschoolers and 200,000 members of the general population at Gonaives. This programme is being financed by USAID. The

multinational force is initiating "adopt-a-school" programmes in which military units volunteer to sponsor local schools. This programme will be expanded in the future.

Operations continue for the voluntary repatriation of Haitian citizens who had fled by sea. The Civil Military Operations Centre has coordinated the return of about 2,000 Haitians to date who have said they would like to return home. The United States Coast Guard is transporting these citizens from the safe haven at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.